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In the Specification:

Kindly amend the first complete paragraph on page 11 of the specification as

follows:

Fig. [[1]] 3 illustrates a more detailed example. With reference to Fig. [[1]] 3,

two partnering CDNs 110 and 120 are shown. Client 100 seeks to access content

which originates from customer server 190 which may or may not be operated by the

customer. The customer has signed up for content distribution services with CDN

110, which in turn wishes to redirect some of the requests to CDN 120. CDN 110 has

what the inventors refer to as a "brokering" DNS server 150 which is the authoritative

DNS server for the domain of the URLs for the content to be requested.

Kindly amend the paragraph beginning on line 10 of page 13 of the

specification as follows:

5. The client 100 at 111 then sends a request for the content to the selected

CDN server, e.g. shown in Fig. [[1]] 3 as server 164 in CDN 120.

Kindly amend the paragraph beginning on line 4 of page 14 of the

specification as follows:

Other variants on redirection can be utilized that address the potential

performance penalty in redirection. It may be possible to "piggyback" on any existing

load-balancing scheme that may exist within CDN 110, e.g. where the brokering DNS

server 150 is incapable of selecting the right server within the CDN. To save on the

additional round-trip due to the indirection introduced by the brokering DNS, a

triangular technique can be employed: e.g. the brokering DNS server 150 redirects the

query to a local host by rewriting and retransmitting the query packet, shown in Fig.

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[[1]] 3 as 107 then 108. This only works if the client DNS server 140 is prepared to

receive a response from a DNS server, i.e. 142, other than the one to which it sent out

the query (known anti-spoofing defense mechanisms thus may limit the effectiveness

of this technique). Likewise, the brokering DNS server 150 can forward the DNS

query for an outsourced request to a partner CDN 120 as in the previous variation;

however, it uses the IP address of the originator of the query as the source IP address

in the query packet headers. The outside CDN DNS 143 will then perform server

selection relative to the originator IP address and return the DNS response directly to

the originator of the query. The total number of exchanged messages is reduced by

one.

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